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Democracy and the Eastern Question. By THOMAS F. MILLARD.
New York, The Century Company, 1919. 446 pp.

A discussion of the Chino-Japanese situation in the light of the Great War and of the responsibility of America to assist in settling the Eastern problem. Mr. Millard states that his book is not non-partisan for such an attitude would be impossible for one who had lived in the East and known the actual conditions.

In the opening chapter the issue between China and Japan is defined. Japan is an autocratic, militaristic, imperialistic state; China is a weak and apprehensive democracy. Just as the European question could not settle itself, so America, for its own security if no other, must help to settle rightly the Eastern Question.

At the beginning of the war, Japan was not friendly to America, and in fact did not become so until we had voted to greatly increase our army and navy. Japan is not in favor of the League of Nations, if the League means a limitation of armament. The whole policy and military organization of Japan is based upon that of Germany, in fact Japan had no quarrel with Germany but hoped that by joining the Allies and persuading China to stay out of the war it might secure Germany's interests in the Orient. China realizing and fearing Japan's ulterior motives long hesitated to enter the war when her leaders saw how the Entente condoned Japan's conduct.

The Ishii-Lansing Treaty is condemned most strongly. Japan and the United States were a party to the treaty, while China was a subject to the treaty. The whole transaction was kept secret from China; this made an especially embarrassing situation for the Chinese minister to the United States, Dr. Wellington Koo.

The methods by which Japan has practically monopolized trade in China are described at length; while Japan's attempts to keep China from representation at the Peace Conference and its treatment of the Chinese delegates are discussed with much detail.

Two chapters deal with the Russian Problem. Japan wished to intervene in Siberia for its own benefit, but when the Allies agreed upon joint intervention Japan was opposed to such a course.

In a final chapter which Mr. Millard calls "The Solution," he pleads for the settlement of internal political problems and unrest in China; the eventual return of all "foreign concessions" and "spheres of influence;" and the reorganization of trade under

Chinese control. Through all this period of transition America must lend a helping hand. What China asks is "to be delivered from the old system of predatory penetration and exploitation by imperialistic powers, and to be allowed, and helped, to work out a peaceful national destiny on democratic lines."

The book is well supplied with quotations from standard works on China and Japan and from the most important newspapers of both countries. There is also an appendix which contains many valuable documents, such as "The Hay Doctrine" relating to the "Open Door," and Japan's Diplomatic Demands on China in 1905, with the Original Secret Twenty-One Articles.

C. E. S.